FACT SHEET FOR STATE WASTE DISCHARGE PERMIT ST-7270
FACILITY NAME: Quil Ceda Tanning Company, Inc.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION

This fact sheet is a companion document to the draft State Waste Discharge Permit No. ST-7270. The Department of Ecology (the Department) is proposing to issue this permit, which will allow discharge of wastewater to the City of Marysville POTW. This fact sheet explains the nature of the proposed discharge, the Department's decisions on limiting the pollutants in the wastewater, and the regulatory and technical bases for those decisions.

Washington State law (RCW 90.48.080 and 90.48.160) requires that a permit be issued before discharge of wastewater to waters of the state is allowed. This statute includes commercial or industrial discharges to sewerage systems operated by municipalities or public entities which discharge into public waters of the state. Regulations adopted by the state include procedures for issuing permits and establish requirements which are to be included in the permit (Chapter 173-216 WAC).

This fact sheet and draft permit are available for review by interested persons as described in Appendix A—*Public Involvement Information.*

The fact sheet and draft permit have been reviewed by the Permittee. Errors and omissions identified in these reviews have been corrected before going to public notice. After the public comment period has closed, the Department will summarize the substantive comments and the response to each comment. The summary and response to comments will become part of the file on the permit and parties submitting comments will receive a copy of the Department's response.

GENERAL INFORMATION	
Applicant	Quil Ceda Tanning Company, Inc.
Facility Name and Address	Quil Ceda Tanning Company, Inc. 3922 – 88th Street NE Marysville, WA 98270
Type of Facility	Tannery
Facility Discharge Location	Latitude: 48° 04' 30" N Longitude: 122° 10' 39" W.
Treatment Plant Receiving Discharge	City of Marysville POTW
Contact at Facility	Name: Harry Fifield Telephone #: (360) 659-1333

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

DESCRIPTION OF THE FACILITY

INDUSTRIAL PROCESSES

Quil Ceda Tanning is engaged in the tanning of deer, elk, moose, bear, antelope, goat, caribou and cow hides into garment and strap leather. Hides are salted, stacked, and washed in a base/sulfide solution to remove hair, and chromate milled for tanning. Dyeing processes are also performed. All resulting hide product is free of hair. Hair removed from hides is disposed of as solid waste. The greater part of skins processed are those of deer. One batch of skins is run through the plant in a typical operating day. A batch consists of some 275 deer skins or their equivalent.

The following steps are performed in the tanning and dyeing process:

- Hides are unloaded, transferred to a storage area, and are salted and stacked.
- Hides are soaked in plain water in two-each soaking vats with a capacity of approximately 2500 gallons-each. The water employed for soaking is obtained from Quil Ceda Creek. No additives are used in the soaking water.
- Hides are transferred to a de-hairing drum. Hydrated lime and sodium hydrosulfide are employed in the de-hairing drum.
- Hides are soaked in lime pits for five to seven days. Six lime pits are employed.
- Hides are removed from lime pits and stacked on the floor.
- Hides are run through the fleshing machine in order to remove residual fat and meat. The fat and meat removed are stored in fifty-five-gallon drums and sent to Baker Commodities.
- Hides are placed in tanning mills. Chromic sulfide, sodium acetate, and sodium formate are employed in the tanning mills.
- Hides are stacked for draining.
- Hides are run through the wringing machine.
- Hides are run through the splitting machine.
- Hides are buffed on the buffing wheel to remove irregularities resulting from the splitting process.
- Hides are run through the dyeing mill. No chromium is employed in this process.
- Hides are sent up the drying room, which is steam heated.
- Hides are staked (stretched) on the staking machine.
- Hides are run through the measuring machine in order to determine the area of each hide.

TREATMENT PROCESSES

The plant engages in several processes for the removal of pollutants:

- BOD removal
- Sulfide removal
- pH adjustment of lime tank effluent

Chrome bearing wastewater mainly comes from the tanning mills. This water is conducted through trenches placed in the floor, into a sump for chrome bearing wastewater, through a hydrosieve, and into a retention tank. The chromium-bearing wastewater is not subjected to treatment specifically for removal of chromium at this time. As the Department occasional chromium exceedances have occurred in the last two years, it is probable that the Permittee will have to begin batch treatment of chromium-bearing wastewater, in order to maintain consistent compliance with the chromium limitations in the permit.

Sulfide-bearing wastewater from the drum mills containing hydrosulfide is directed to a 3000-gallon sulfide holding tank, followed by a sulfide treatment tank. The sulfide treatment is performed on a batch basis. Manganese sulfate is added to the treatment tank, and the water is aerated in order to convert the sulfides to sulfates. The supernatant from this tank is transferred to the main wastewater holding tank. A cone-shaped solids holding tank is used to further dewater the solids from the sulfide treatment tank. The solids recovered from this tank are processed by a filter press. The dried solids are stored in a dumpster in a covered area.

Water from soak tanks is run through a hydrosieve (filter). The water passing through the hydrosieve is directed to the main wastewater holding tank.

Wastewater from the tanning mills is discharged directly to the wastewater retention tank. Sludge removed from the wastewater retention tank is sent to the cone-shaped solids holding tank.

Following addition of aluminum sulfate for pH adjustment, wastewater in the wastewater retention tank is run through a series of aeration and settling tanks for removal of BOD. The first tanks in this series are used for settling for reduction of TSS as well as particulate BOD. The second tank in this series is aerated and is used to remove a portion of the remaining BOD. Application of chlorine was formerly employed to effect further oxidation of BOD. This practice has ceased. The Permittee has also discontinued use of proprietary bacteria in the aeration basins.

PERMIT STATUS

The previous permit for this facility was issued on August 5, 1998. The proposed permit is a renewal of the previous permit and is expected to contain more stringent BOD_5, TSS, and upper pH limitations to reflect those contained in the City of Marysville Sewer User Ordinance.

SUMMARY OF COMPLIANCE WITH THE PREVIOUS PERMIT

The facility last received inspections on November 17, 1998, and October 21, 2003.

The main pollutants of concern at this facility are chromium and BOD_5.

The permit issued in 1998 included markedly more stringent chromium limitations than those appearing in the previous permit. A review of discharge monitoring reports for the period January 1998 through March 2003 indicated two violations of the chromium limitation (February 1999, and November 2001).

A single violation of the BOD_5 limitation occurred during the same period in May 2000. The Permittee has worked particularly hard to maintain a close advisory relationship with the City of Marysville in its efforts to achieve compliance with the BOD_5 provisions appearing in the permit. The BOD_5 limitation of 300 mg/L in the proposed permit is more stringent. As recent discharges from the facility would not be in consistent compliance with the proposed BOD_5 limitation, a compliance schedule has been granted in order to allow the Permittee a reasonable amount of time to achieve compliance with the proposed BOD_5 limitation.

WASTEWATER CHARACTERIZATION

The concentration of pollutants in the discharge was reported in the permit application and in discharge monitoring reports. The proposed wastewater discharge is characterized for the following parameters:

Characteristics of Quil Ceda Tanning Treated Effluent as Reported on Discharge Monitoring Reports April 2002 - February 2003

	Flow, gpd	BOD_5, mg/L	TSS, mg/L	Chromium, mg/L	Sulfide, mg/L
April 2002	18,500	140	28	0.018	8
May 2002	18,000	310	38	0.070	5
June 2002	15,000	470	41	0.025	1
July 2002	22,000	230	29	0.037	4
August 2002	21,200	380	22	0.033	2.8
September 2002	19,800	480	75	0.12	1.4
October 2002	0	No Discharge	No discharge	No Discharge	No Discharge
November 2002	14,300	140	34	0.13	2
December 2002	13,100	510	62	0.12	10
January 2003	13,600	560	41	0.16	11
February 2003	13,800	740	200	0.42	5.0
Minimum	0	140	28	0.018	1.0
Average	15,400	396			
Maximum	22,000	740	200	0.13	11.0

SEPA COMPLIANCE

This proposed permit is the reissuance of the existing permit for an existing plant and pretreatment works. Therefore, the process of permit reissuance is exempt from the SEPA requirements related to completion and review of an environmental checklist.

PROPOSED PERMIT LIMITATIONS

State regulations require that limitations set forth in a waste discharge permit must be based on the technology available to treat the pollutants (technology-based) or be based on the effects of the pollutants to the POTW (local limits). Wastewater must be treated using all known, available, and reasonable treatment (AKART) and not interfere with the operation of the POTW.

The more stringent of the local limits-based or technology-based limits are applied to each of the parameters of concern. Each of these types of limits is described in more detail below.

TECHNOLOGY-BASED EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS

All waste discharge permits issued by the Department must specify conditions requiring available and reasonable methods of prevention, control, and treatment of discharges to waters of the state (WAC 173-216-110). Existing federal categorical limitations for this facility are found under 40 CFR Part 425.65 (Pretreatment Standards for Existing Sources) and are considered to be consistent with AKART. The limitation for sulfide is based on the categorical regulations.

The City of Marysville chromium limitation (1.47 mg/L) is more stringent than the federal categorical limitation. Therefore, the daily maximum limitation placed in the permit is based on the City of Marysville limitation. In addition, the federal categorical limitations for this industry include a monthly average limitation for chromium of 8 mg/L. As the Department does not consider this limitation to be consistent with AKART, a more stringent limitation was adapted from the federal categorical limitations for existing metal finishers (40 CFR Part 433.15). The proposed monthly average limitation for chromium is 1.71 mg/L.

The lower pH limitation was taken from the categorical limitations. The upper pH limitation is taken from the City of Marysville ordinance. As the new upper pH limitation of 9.0 standard pH units is more stringent than the limit in the existing permit, the new limitation will be introduced in the final limitations (as opposed to the interim limitations).

EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS BASED ON LOCAL LIMITS

In order to protect the City of Marysville POTW from pass-through, interference, concentrations of toxic chemicals that would impair beneficial or designated uses of sludge, or potentially hazardous exposure levels, limitations for certain parameters are necessary. These limitations are based on local limits established by City of Marysville and codified in ordinance.

The limitation for chromium included in this permit is 1.47 mg/L, and is based on the limitation contained in the City of Marysville ordinance. This limitation was first placed in the permit for this facility issued on August 5, 1998. A review of discharge monitoring reports indicates that the tannery, should it continue its present chromium control measures, will be largely in compliance with this chromium limitation. Nevertheless, occasional exceedances of the chromium limitation were identified at the time of the October 1993 inspection. Therefore, it is expected that the Permittee will have to improve methods for achieving consistent compliance with the chromium limitation.

The BOD_5 limitation appearing in this permit is based on the limitation appearing in the City of Marysville Municipal Code, Chapter 14.05.020(10). The BOD_5 limitation in the City of Marysville ordinance is 300 mg/L. As this limitation is more stringent than that contained in the existing permit, a compliance schedule has been granted to give the Permittee a reasonable amount of time to achieve compliance with the new limitation. The limitation in the existing permit is 750 mg/L. In recent years, the Permittee has been consistently in compliance with the BOD_5 limitation in the existing permit. It is expected that the Permittee will have to modify its pretreatment works or procedures in order to achieve compliance with the proposed BOD_5 limitation. A compliance schedule has been placed in the proposed permit in order to allow a reasonable amount of time to assess possible measures for BOD removal.

The TSS limitation in the proposed permit is 350 mg/L. This limitation is based on that contained in the most recent City of Marysville Municipal Code, Chapter 14.05.020(9). The TSS limitation in the existing permit is 750 mg/L. As the new limitation is significantly more stringent, the proposed permit contains a compliance schedule to grant the Permittee a reasonable amount of time to achieve compliance with the new TSS limitation.

Pollutant concentrations in the proposed discharge with technology-based controls in place are not expected to cause problems at the receiving POTW, such as interference, pass-through, or hazardous exposure to POTW workers nor are they expected to result in unacceptable pollutant levels in the POTW's sludge.

COMPARISON OF LIMITATIONS WITH THOSE CONTAINED IN THE EXISTING PERMIT ISSUED AUGUST 5, 1998

Comparison of Limitations in the Existing and Proposed Permits

Pollutant Parameter	Proposed Limitations (daily maximum)	Existing Limitations (daily maximum)	Monitoring Frequency (both permits)
flow, gpd	48,000	48,000	daily
chromium, mg/L	1.47	1.47	monthly
BOD_5, mg/L	300	750	monthly
TSS, mg/L	350	750	monthly
sulfide, mg/L	24	24	monthly
pH, pH units	7.0 – 9.0	7.0 – 10.0	daily

MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

Monitoring, recording, and reporting are specified to verify that the treatment process is functioning correctly, and that effluent limitations are being achieved (WAC 173-216-110).

The monitoring schedule is detailed in the proposed permit under Conditions S1 and S2. Specified monitoring frequencies take into account the quantity and variability of the discharge, the treatment method, past compliance, significance of pollutants, and cost of monitoring.

OTHER PERMIT CONDITIONS

REPORTING AND RECORDKEEPING

The conditions of S3 are based on the authority to specify any appropriate reporting and recordkeeping requirements to prevent and control waste discharges [WAC 173-216-110 and 40 CFR 403.12 (e),(g), and (h)]. The quarterly schedule in the existing permit, for submittal of discharge monitoring reports, has been changed to a monthly schedule in the proposed permit.

OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE

The proposed permit contains Condition S5 as authorized under Chapter 173-240-150 WAC and Chapter 173-216-110 WAC. It is included to ensure proper operation and regular maintenance of equipment, and to ensure that adequate safeguards are taken so that constructed facilities are used to their optimum potential in terms of pollutant capture and treatment.

PROHIBITED DISCHARGES

Certain pollutants are prohibited from being discharged to the POTW. These include substances which cause pass-through or interference, pollutants which may cause damage to the POTW or harm to the POTW workers (Chapter 173-216 WAC) and the discharge of designated dangerous wastes not authorized by this permit (Chapter 173-303 WAC).

DILUTION PROHIBITED

The Permittee is prohibited from diluting its effluent as a partial or complete substitute for adequate treatment to achieve compliance with permit limitations.

SOLID WASTE PLAN

The Department has determined that the Permittee has a potential to cause pollution of the waters of the state from leachate of solid waste.

This proposed permit requires, under the authority of RCW 90.48.080, that the Permittee maintain, and update as necessary, a solid waste plan designed to prevent solid waste from causing pollution of the waters of the state and submit it to the Department.

NONROUTINE AND UNANTICIPATED DISCHARGES

Occasionally, this facility may generate wastewater which is not characterized in their permit application because it is not a routine discharge and was not anticipated at the time of application. These are typically clean waste waters but may be contaminated with pollutants. The permit contains an authorization for nonroutine and unanticipated discharges. The permit requires a characterization of these waste waters for pollutants and examination of the opportunities for reuse. Depending on the nature and extent of pollutants in this wastewater and opportunities for reuse, Ecology may authorize a direct discharge via the process wastewater outfall, require the wastewater to be placed through the facilities wastewater treatment process or require the water to be reused.

SPILL PLAN

The Department has determined that the Permittee stores a quantity of chemicals that have the potential to cause water pollution if accidentally released. The Department has the authority to require the Permittee to develop best management plans to prevent this accidental release under Section 402(a)(1) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (FWPCA) and RCW 90.48.080.

The proposed permit requires the Permittee to maintain and implement a plan for preventing the accidental release of pollutants to state waters and for minimizing damages if such a spill occurs. The proposed permit requires the Permittee to update this plan as necessary and submit any revisions to the Department.

GENERAL CONDITIONS

General Conditions are based directly on state laws and regulations and have been standardized for all industrial waste discharge to POTW permits issued by the Department.

Condition G1 requires responsible officials or their designated representatives to sign submittals to the Department. Condition G2 requires the Permittee to allow the Department to access the treatment system, production facility, and records related to the permit. Condition G3 specifies conditions for modifying, suspending, or terminating the permit. Condition G4 requires the Permittee to apply to the Department prior to increasing or varying the discharge from the levels stated in the permit application. Condition G5 requires the Permittee to construct, modify, and operate the permitted facility in accordance with approved engineering documents. Condition G6 prohibits the Permittee from using the permit as a basis for violating any laws, statutes, or regulations. Conditions G7 and G8 relate to permit renewal and transfer. Condition G9 requires the Permittee to control production or wastewater discharge in order to maintain compliance with the permit. Condition G10 prohibits the reintroduction of removed pollutants into the effluent stream for discharge. Condition G11 requires the payment of permit fees. Condition G12 describes the penalties for violating permit conditions.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATION OF NONCOMPLIANCE

A list of all industrial users which were in significant noncompliance with Pretreatment Standards or Requirements during any of the previous four quarters may be annually published by the Department in a local newspaper. Accordingly, the Permittee is apprised that noncompliance with this permit may result in publication of the noncompliance.

RECOMMENDATION FOR PERMIT ISSUANCE

This proposed permit meets all statutory requirements for authorizing a wastewater discharge, including those limitations and conditions believed necessary to control toxics. The Department proposes that the permit be issued for a period of five years.

REFERENCES FOR TEXT AND APPENDICES

Washington State Department of Ecology.

Laws and Regulations (http://www.ecy.wa.gov/laws-rules/index.html)

Permit and Wastewater Related Information (http://www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/wq/wastewater/index.html)

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A—PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT INFORMATION

The Department has tentatively determined to reissue a permit to the applicant listed on page one of this fact sheet. The permit contains conditions and effluent limitations which are described in the rest of this fact sheet.

The Department published a Public Notice of Draft (PNOD) on December 15, 2003, in the *Everett Herald* to inform the public that a draft permit and fact sheet were available for review. Interested persons were invited to submit written comments regarding the draft permit. The draft permit, fact sheet, and related documents were available for inspection and copying between the hours of 8:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m. weekdays, by appointment, at the regional office listed below. Written comments were mailed to:

Water Quality Permit Coordinator
Department of Ecology
Northwest Regional Office
3190 – 160th Avenue SE
Bellevue, WA 98008-5452

Any interested party may comment on the draft permit or request a public hearing on this draft permit within the thirty (30)-day comment period to the address above. The request for a hearing shall indicate the interest of the party and reasons why the hearing is warranted. The Department will hold a hearing if it determines there is a significant public interest in the draft permit (WAC 173-216-100). Public notice regarding any hearing will be circulated at least thirty (30) days in advance of the hearing. People expressing an interest in this permit will be mailed an individual notice of hearing.

Comments should reference specific text followed by proposed modification or concern when possible. Comments may address technical issues, accuracy and completeness of information, the scope of the facility's proposed coverage, adequacy of environmental protection, permit conditions, or any other concern that would result from issuance of this permit.

The Department will consider all comments received within thirty (30) days from the date of public notice of draft indicated above, in formulating a final determination to issue, revise, or deny the permit. The Department's response to all significant comments is available upon request and will be mailed directly to people expressing an interest in this permit.

Further information may be obtained from the Department by telephone, 425-649-7201 or by writing to the address listed above.

APPENDIX B—GLOSSARY

Ammonia—Ammonia is produced by the breakdown of nitrogenous materials in wastewater. Ammonia is toxic to aquatic organisms, exerts an oxygen demand, and contributes to eutrophication. It also increases the amount of chlorine needed to disinfect wastewater.

Average Monthly Discharge Limitation—The average of the measured values obtained over a calendar month's time.

Best Management Practices (BMPs)—Schedules of activities, prohibitions of practices, maintenance procedures, and other physical, structural and/or managerial practices to prevent or reduce the pollution of waters of the state. BMPs include treatment systems, operating procedures, and practices to control: plant site runoff, spillage or leaks, sludge or waste disposal, or drainage from raw material storage. BMPs may be further categorized as operational, source control, erosion and sediment control, and treatment BMPs.

BOD_5—Determining the Biochemical Oxygen Demand of an effluent is an indirect way of measuring the quantity of organic material present in an effluent that is utilized by bacteria. The BOD_5 is used in modeling to measure the reduction of dissolved oxygen in a receiving water after effluent is discharged. Stress caused by reduced dissolved oxygen levels makes organisms less competitive and less able to sustain their species in the aquatic environment. Although BOD is not a specific compound, it is defined as a conventional pollutant under the federal Clean Water Act.

Bypass—The intentional diversion of waste streams from any portion of the collection or treatment facility.

Categorical Pretreatment Standards—National pretreatment standards specifying quantities or concentrations of pollutants or pollutant properties which may be discharged to a POTW by existing or new industrial users in specific industrial subcategories.

Compliance Inspection - Without Sampling—A site visit for the purpose of determining the compliance of a facility with the terms and conditions of its permit or with applicable statutes and regulations.

Compliance Inspection - With Sampling—A site visit to accomplish the purpose of a Compliance Inspection - Without Sampling and as a minimum, sampling and analysis for all parameters with limits in the permit to ascertain compliance with those limits; and, for municipal facilities, sampling of influent to ascertain compliance with the 85 percent removal requirement. Additional sampling may be conducted.

Composite Sample—A mixture of grab samples collected at the same sampling point at different times, formed either by continuous sampling or by mixing discrete samples. May be "time-composite" (collected at constant time intervals) or "flow-proportional" (collected either as a constant sample volume at time intervals proportional to stream flow, or collected by increasing the volume of each aliquot as the flow increased while maintaining a constant time interval between the aliquots).

Construction Activity—Clearing, grading, excavation, and any other activity which disturbs the surface of the land. Such activities may include road building; construction of residential houses, office buildings, or industrial buildings; and demolition activity.

Continuous Monitoring—Uninterrupted, unless otherwise noted in the permit.

Engineering Report—A document, signed by a professional licensed engineer, which thoroughly examines the engineering and administrative aspects of a particular domestic or industrial wastewater facility. The report shall contain the appropriate information required in WAC 173-240-060 or 173-240-130.

Grab Sample—A single sample or measurement taken at a specific time or over as short a period of time as is feasible.

Industrial User—A discharger of wastewater to the sanitary sewer which is not sanitary wastewater or is not equivalent to sanitary wastewater in character.

Industrial Wastewater—Water or liquid-carried waste from industrial or commercial processes, as distinct from domestic wastewater. These wastes may result from any process or activity of industry, manufacture, trade or business; from the development of any natural resource; or from animal operations such as feed lots, poultry houses, or dairies. The term includes contaminated storm water and, also, leachate from solid waste facilities.

Interference—A discharge which, alone or in conjunction with a discharge or discharges from other sources, both:

- Inhibits or disrupts the POTW, its treatment processes or operations, or its sludge processes, use or disposal; and

- Therefore is a cause of a violation of any requirement of the POTW's NPDES permit (including an increase in the magnitude or duration of a violation) or of the prevention of sewage sludge use or disposal in compliance with the following statutory provisions and regulations or permits issued thereunder (or more stringent state or local regulations): Section 405 of the Clean Water Act, the Solid Waste Disposal Act (SWDA) (including Title II, more commonly referred to as the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA), and including state regulations contained in any state sludge management plan prepared pursuant to Subtitle D of the SWDA), sludge regulations appearing in 40 CFR Part 507, the Clean Air Act, the Toxic Substances Control Act, and the Marine Protection, Research and Sanctuaries Act.

Local Limits—Specific prohibitions or limits on pollutants or pollutant parameters developed by a POTW.

Maximum Daily Discharge Limitation—The highest allowable daily discharge of a pollutant measured during a calendar day or any 24-hour period that reasonably represents the calendar day for purposes of sampling. The daily discharge is calculated as the average measurement of the pollutant over the day.

Method Detection Level (MDL)—The minimum concentration of a substance that can be measured and reported with 99% confidence that the analyte concentration is above zero and is determined from analysis of a sample in a given matrix containing the analyte.

Pass-through—A discharge which exits the POTW into waters of the state in quantities or concentrations which, alone or in conjunction with a discharge or discharges from other sources, is a cause of a violation of any requirement of the POTW's NPDES permit (including an increase in the magnitude or duration of a violation), or which is a cause of a violation of state water quality standards.

pH—The pH of a liquid measures its acidity or alkalinity. A pH of 7 is defined as neutral, and large variations above or below this value are considered harmful to most aquatic life.

Potential Significant Industrial User—A potential significant industrial user is defined as an Industrial User which does not meet the criteria for a Significant Industrial User, but which discharges wastewater meeting one or more of the following criteria:

a. Exceeds 0.5 % of treatment plant design capacity criteria and discharges <25,000 gallons per day; or

b. Is a member of a group of similar industrial users which, taken together, have the potential to cause pass-through or interference at the POTW (e.g., facilities which develop photographic film or paper, and car washes).

The Department may determine that a discharger initially classified as a potential significant industrial user should be managed as a significant industrial user.

Quantitation Level (QL)—A calculated value five times the MDL (method detection level).

Significant Industrial User (SIU)—

1. All industrial users subject to Categorical Pretreatment Standards under 40 CFR 403.6 and 40 CFR Chapter I, Subchapter N; and

2. Any other industrial user that: discharges an average of 25,000 gallons per day or more of process wastewater to the POTW (excluding sanitary, noncontact cooling, and boiler blow-down wastewater); contributes a process wastestream that makes up 5 percent or more of the average dry weather hydraulic or organic capacity of the POTW treatment plant; or is designated as such by the Control Authority* on the basis that the industrial user has a reasonable potential for adversely affecting the POTW's operation or for violating any pretreatment standard or requirement [in accordance with 40 CFR 403.8(f)(6)].

Upon finding that the industrial user meeting the criteria in paragraph 2, above, has no reasonable potential for adversely affecting the POTW's operation or for violating any pretreatment standard or requirement, the Control Authority* may at any time, on its own initiative or in response to a petition received from an industrial user or POTW, and in accordance with 40 CFR 403.8(f)(6), determine that such industrial user is not a significant industrial user.

*The term "Control Authority" refers to the Washington State Department of Ecology in the case of nondelegated POTWs or to the POTW in the case of delegated POTWs.

Slug Discharge—Any discharge of a nonroutine, episodic nature, including but not limited to an accidental spill or a noncustomary batch discharge to the POTW. This may include any pollutant released at a flow rate which may cause interference with the POTW.

State Waters—Lakes, rivers, ponds, streams, inland waters, underground waters, salt waters, and all other surface waters and watercourses within the jurisdiction of the state of Washington.

Stormwater—That portion of precipitation that does not naturally percolate into the ground or evaporate, but flows via overland flow, interflow, pipes, and other features of a storm water drainage system into a defined surface water body, or a constructed infiltration facility.

Technology-based Effluent Limit—A permit limit that is based on the ability of a treatment method to reduce the pollutant.

Total Coliform Bacteria—A microbiological test which detects and enumerates the total coliform group of bacteria in water samples.

Total Dissolved Solids—That portion of total solids in water or wastewater that passes through a specific filter.

Total Suspended Solids (TSS)—Total suspended solids is the particulate material in an effluent. Large quantities of TSS discharged to a receiving water may result in solids accumulation. Apart from any toxic effects attributable to substances leached out by water, suspended solids may kill fish, shellfish, and other aquatic organisms by causing abrasive injuries and by clogging the gills and respiratory passages of various aquatic fauna. Indirectly, suspended solids can screen out light and can promote and maintain the development of noxious conditions through oxygen depletion.

Water Quality-based Effluent Limit—A limit on the concentration of an effluent parameter that is intended to prevent the concentration of that parameter from exceeding its water quality criterion after it is discharged into a receiving water.